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C.S.D.I.C.(C.R.)
S.I.R. 1723.
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Report on Information received from P. 2294, 33 October

Late evening letter of 1951 re
captured STRILLI nr KELANTANG,
KELANG 19, 22 & 43.

DAB 4: Jan '07
PC-B Mittwoch
Sexenzi, Rf

Interrogation report (containing information concerning the formation of the German Reich)

334 YI VI

11 AUGUST 1942

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SECRET

ENCLOSURE

1. P is a 45-year-old intelligent man of lower middle-class origin who, at completion of his academic studies, intended to enter the teaching profession. At this time, however, no opening at the time, he joined the SS and accepted a post in the SD Schrifttumstelle (then in Leipzig). He was subsequently taken over by the SD Hauptamt (later RSHA) where he was employed on the research side and witnessed all the phases of development of Gestapo which was, since the end of 1941, known as Inst VII. He probably rose to the rank of Obersturmführer and has been since b3 the acting head of Inst VII.
2. P is not doing that he joined the Nazi Party at an early stage and that he was carried away by the initial successes of the Nazi regime. At this point he became somewhat disillusioned, in particular when he discovered that the work of his department was not particularly well known and that it was only attacked by other departments. A further reason for his discontent was that he was on very bad terms with his superior chief, Brigadeführer ~~SD~~ before the latter's transfer to the German Foreign Office; and he suffered from the many internal quarrels in the RSHA. He now seems to be fully converted and is eager to help.
3. P is of an important type and unaggressive type, highly educated and with a scholarly mind and has repeatedly expressed his horror at Nazi execution and atrocities.
4. Until 1943, P took a great interest in what went on outside his own sphere of activity. Even when he was acting head of Inst VII, he never took part in conferences with the heads of other institutes. His information is, therefore, fairly complete as far as his own sub-departments concerned. It was given willingly and is considered reliable.
5. For details of P's career see Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

SCHRIFFTUMSSTELLE

6. According to P, he was situated in LEIPZIG, since the end of 1942, "Schrifttumsstelle" of the then Sicherheitshauptamt, in charge of which was then Reichsführer Dr. SPENGLER, (later State Secretary in the RSHA Inst III). This Schrifttumsstelle was a branch of the so-called "Büro des Sicherheitshauptamtes und der Sicherheitspolizei Dr. Dr. Richard KELL". Here all new publications published privately or through the Deutsche Buchhandlung, the Deutschen Buchdruckerei in Deutscher Buchdrucker, and the Schrifttumsstelle were accommodated, were examined with regard to their political content and political reliability.
7. The results of these investigations were embodied in reports which were sent to the SD Hauptamt in BERLIN. In addition to the reports prepared by the SD Hauptamt on the political reliability of a publication named hereunder, there was the report which was, at that time, written by P. Certain parts of this report received in the SD Hauptamt on the 10th of June 1943, P did not think that the

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JULY 1

SCHRIFTTEILS-
STILLE
(contd)

Schriftstellerteile as, at that time, entitled to issue instructions or even to submit suggestions, nor did it really censor all incoming publications; it was, in his opinion, merely to collect evidence and to pass on information.

ORGANISATION

3. In autumn 33 the Schriftstellerteile was taken over by the then SA'er Dr. SLK, who was at the same time in charge of the Proseabteilung of the SA Hauptamt. In Feb 36 a reorganisation of the SA Hauptamt took place, in the course of which the Hauptamt was divided into Zentralabteilungen. SLK became the head of the Zentralabteilung II/3 ("Presse und Schriftsteller", library, Social Research fasc), comprising the following two groups: II/3/1 - Press and Literary Investigation and Press Archives, and II/3/2 - Library of books, pamphlets, and exhibits relating to Masonic rites, and historical research into sorcery and witchcraft.

4. In Aug 36 the Schriftstellerteile was transferred from LEIPZIG to BERLIN. Only a small liaison office remained in LEIPZIG. Its sole task was the borrowing of books from the Deutsche Bibliothek and their despatch to BERLIN. The Kulturamt under K.H. was now split into Zentralabteilung II/2 (SA Inland für Kultur und Lebensgebiete). At the beginning of 37, SLK also took over Zentralabteilung II/2, as Dr. H. had to leave the SA due to serious differences with H.H. Dr. H. at about the same time SLK was also given charge of Zentralabteilung II/1 (SA Inland, Nachrichtendienst über politische und weltanschauliche Kämpfer (i.e., political and ideological opponents)).

ORGANISATION OF
AMT II, R.S.-

5. During the winter 38/39, a second re-grouping of functions took place, which led to the creation of the SA's Zentralabteilung II/2 as compared to Amt III (SA Inland, Lebensgebiete) and SA Frau Dienst O.G. because its head, Zentralabteilung II/1 was dissolved, its task and personnel being transferred to Amt VI (Assassins). SLK, who in the meantime had been appointed lecturer on Journalism at HOPPECKE University and was soon afterwards called to ERLANGEN University in the same capacity, was entrusted with the creation of Amt II, the nucleus of which was the former Zentralabteilung II/1. However, the investigation part of group II/1 was merged into Amt III immediately, while the Press Archives remained with Amt II until 43, when they too joined Amt III.

6. SLK who, in the meantime, had become Director of the "Sozialwissenschaftlichen Institut" and Dean of the "Auslands-Wissenschaftliche Fakultät" in the University of ERLANGEN, set up, at Amt II, so-called "Wissenschaftliche Referate". These, however, disappeared again until the end of 42. The reason for their short life was that no sufficiently qualified personnel could be found - also that Amt VI (SA Inland) claimed all the subjects dealt with by these institutes as their exclusive concern. Dr. H. knew of differences between SLK and G. WILHELM, the head of Amt VI, whose influence proved in the end more powerful than that of SLK. Consequently Amt II had to restrict itself more and more to research and the collecting of material on the history and ideology of Freemasonry, Jerry, the churches, Marxism and other movements.

AMT II R.S.-
NEUERBILDEN
AMT VII

7. At the end of 41 or the beginning of 42, Amt II finally became known as Amt VII, as the figure 7 was needed for the new, as yet unlabelled Amt VI (Inland und Internat Administration and Economics).

SUPERIOR I.P.S.
OFFICER ... F.R.

13. P.I. states that the work carried out by Unit VII was never fully appreciated by the other units of the R.S.D., especially since the departure of S.H.L. in Apr 43. There was, in P.'s opinion, no sense of the value of research work in the Unit. Unit VII had no representatives with the SD Sections; thus it was hardly known outside L.M.D.L. Personnel posted to the various SD in German-occupied territories for SD purposes were struck off the strength of Unit VII, and only in a very few instances did P. find proof that former members of Unit VII were doing work similar to or connected with the tasks pursued by the Unit.

EX-TELE D.
DISOLUTION

14. Unit VII was repeatedly declared superfluous. The other units often openly advocated its dissolution saying that its work represented no effective contribution towards the war effort. P.I. recalls that once in '44 C.I.C./G.R. sarcastically asked how it could be possible that Unit VII still existed at such a time. At P.I. was under the impression that TELE/SDR and S.D./L.M.D.L had a positive interest in transferring the Library to Unit VII, probably less for the sake of its intrinsic value than for the sake of increasing their own scope of influence. Soon after S.H.L.'s departure C.I.C./G.R. proposed to inspect Unit VII, presumably with a view to absorbing any useful part of it; this inspection, however, did not take place. The later Unitschef I, K.H. WILHELM, was also constantly considering a dissolution of Unit VII, as P.I. gathered from WILHELM himself and his staff. It may be that WILHELM had no compunction to consider such a dissolution as, from the end of '44 onwards, many members of the staff of Unit VII who were fit for active service had been called up and posted to the SD and to C.I.C., e.g. Stubaf K.H. WILHELM, Obersf. H. GÖTTSCHE, Ratsf. B. BÜHLER, MÜHLEN, Stubaf L.W. HÜT (since killed in action), Obersf. SCHMIDT and JAHN. Most of the female employees were discharged during Feb/Mar '45, and P.I. himself is, on 15 Apr '45, placed unemployed pending posting to a front-line unit.

P.I.'s DL-PI-
OUTFITS

15. P.I. points out that since his appointment as Acting Leiter he was always solely occupied by administrative duties. He had to encounter many difficulties and did not enjoy his work. His position was, as time went on, rendered increasingly difficult by the fact that he had "risen from the ranks" of the SD. He set open or passive resistance on the part of his colleagues, i.e., up to '42, had known him as a "stooge" in a skilled aircraft unit, a file trolley up and down dusty shelves of archives.

WAGEN, G.R.'s
HOSTILE AND
ENDURE

16. In Aug '44, the former Leiter of VII .. 2, Stubaf K.H. WILHELM, in a spiteful memorandum which was forwarded to K.H. WILHELM by P.I.'s head, called P.I. incompetent and blamed him for no useful work being done by Unit VII, which, he said, was nothing but "work without a head". P.I. thinks the immediate reason for this denunciation was his reluctance to forward to K.H. WILHELM's report by C.I.C./G.R. on the problem of ex-prants in the light of the "d. d. mitgetreffe", which report contained, in P.I.'s opinion, a number of ill-conceived and inopportune suggestions. P.I. observes that C.I.C./G.R.'s memorandum, which was used to denounce P.I.'s position untenable, voiced the intentions of a whole group of people in the R.S.D. and thinks it not in the least "natural" that such a man would work a long period, although not in the R.S.D.

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MISERIOUS
INT-BLUE

17. Only once, and rather suddenly, did Agent VII seem to gain an unexpected importance. This was in autumn 43 when P. received a visit from Stubaf Hans GÖTTSCHE, whom he had not known till then, and of whom he knew only that he belonged to KLEINER's closest collaborators.
18. GöttscH began by telling P. that, during a recent illness, he had developed a great interest in occultism and Freemasonry, and informed P. that he had obtained permission from KLIMBEMANN to study books on those subjects in the library belonging to Int VII. To this P. could not raise any objections. GöttscH also said that he would like to have the services of some member of Int VII who would be able to advise him on these matters and to get the books ready for him. P. mentioned Stubaf Hans RICHTER of VII 3 1 (Freemasonry) whom GöttscH had already known before.
19. Soon afterwards GöttscH got into touch with RICHTER, who from then onwards remained in his private flat and only turned up at the KBI to borrow books for GöttscH.
20. Some weeks later P. was, together with GöttscH, summoned to KLEINER. The visit was a very short one. KLEINER informed P. that he had entrusted GöttscH with a very important and top secret task. P. was to procure all books and documents for which GöttscH should ask and place them at the latter's disposal without fail. He was told not to ask any questions; he only had to meet GöttscH's requirements to the fullest possible extent. RICHTER would work with GöttscH and act as an intermediary between GöttscH and P..
21. In Jan 44 GöttscH moved to VIENNA whither, in Feb or Mar, RICHTER followed him. In May or Jun RICHTER turned up at AUTISCH-CAFFÉ (KLEINER LND) where important sections of the Library had been evacuated and housed in SCHLOSS FALKENBURG. RICHTER began to borrow masses of books, not only about Freemasonry, but also on occultism, anthroposophy (P. heard that he also asked for the secret Es files on the anthroposophic communities in GÖTTSCHE which had been suppressed by the Nazis), telepathy, European and Oriental religious sects and, lastly, on the history and literary pattern of the English Detective-story. RICHTER's approach and his unshakable hunger for ever increasing masses of material led to differences with the Librarian, Stubaf BÜLDETER, which culminated in a message from GöttscH conveyed to KLEINER by the KBI, to the effect that if GöttscH could not get what he wanted from the library he would have the whole library taken away from Int VII.
22. In this era GöttscH and RICHTER, who remained in contact throughout '44, proved stronger than KLEINER and the management of Int VII. RICHTER got a stay of his eve in SCHLOSS FALKENBURG and a short-time stay at Int RICHTER. GöttscH remained chiefly in VIENNA.
23. Although P. is ignorant of the purpose of the investigations carried on by GöttscH and RICHTER (of whom he lost sight at the beginning of '45), he has a certain interpretation of their activities on his information was confirmed by Stubaf BÜLDETER (see note 1 concerning). Both agreed that KLEINER intended to found a new sort of a Masonic lodge or esoteric society in Austria which he previously belonged to "Frithjof". This may be a reference to such non-political, esoteric groups as Rosicrucians. Such societies would, within

MASONIC LODGE
OF RSHA AGENTS ?
(contd)

the long or short, major role agents to satisfy their inclinations no longer play out, in return, collaborate with the Nazi administration, as secret police informers on political and economic matters within the Reich and in occupied territories. However, it is probably destined to enlist and train a special type of agent who would be rather different from the usual type of informer. P. firmly believes that COMINT and NC can be certain agents to carry out the preliminary work for establishing such an organization.

STAFF OF
ANT VII.

24. The staff of Ant VII were not all of intellectual type. On the contrary, only relatively few were used to any kind of research work. Most from the upper levels, they were mostly old members of the Nazi Party, though in university failure, some minor officials and quite a number simple tradesmen. In P.'s terms, Ant VII was for the most part a collection of typical semi-intellectuals. The few qualified academic men who stayed on, under the illusion that they were to carry out scientific research into the various anti-Nazi ideologies, adopted, as time went on, a rather critical attitude to anti-National Socialism; and, though they had but little chance to voice their doubts and remain disbeliefs, they did not conceal their feelings among themselves. Among those who changed their views considerably though, not completely were Stuabf SCHLESINGER the head of the Library (VII.1), Stuabf DR. HELL (also VII.1), Kastuf TOCH the head of the Press Archives (VII.2) and Stuabf DR. LUVIN.

IX's "OUTER
THROAT"

25. To raise the general intellectual standard of Ant VII, and to increase the importance of the research work carried out there, SIK succeeded in securing some outsiders who did not necessarily have to be members of the SS, though some of them held honorary rank. In autumn 42 and again in Feb 43, a month before he left Ant VII, he called together meetings which were attended by men like the Professor ordinaries of Mediaeval History at J.W. (afterwards SRSSSRG), Kastuf, Dr. Günther FRÜZ, the Professor of German Literature at LEIPZIG University or JELLINE, the Professor of State Philosophy at AACHEN University (such as DR. LUDWIG, the Professor of Prehistory (LUDWIG), Kastuf DR. PAULUS) and some members of the NS Studienbund - an SS-man DR. KLEINER, Kastuf DR. MÜSSEK and Stuabf MÜSSEK. For the second meeting KLEINER's permission had to be obtained. At these meetings future research work was discussed. The subjects planned were: early socialist tendencies in German history, the Marxian concept of surplus value, the history of Freemasonry based upon its earliest literary sources, the influence of Jerry on the French revolution, Teutonism and Christianity etc. Professor FRÜZ acted as chairman of these discussion groups. There are, however, no further meetings after SIK's departure.

REASONS FOR
DISMANTLING OF
ANT VII

26. P. does not hesitate to admit that from a purely Nazi point of view Ant VII was bound to be a failure from its very start. Its real purpose has never properly laid down, and as time went on it was proved that the two subjects with which it was supposed to deal - namely dissemination of Nazi culture and research into anti-Nazi ideologies - were, in fact, irreconcilable. The former subject was successfully claimed by three most powerful authorities - the Reichskanzleramt, the Kulturrat der R.S.D.P. (in Berlin represented by "Dienststelle und Arbeitsstab R.S.D.P.") and by the Propaganda Office (Kultur-politische Abteilung) - so that therefore it had to be dropped completely at an early stage. SIK, who was ambitious, left Ant VII because the post of a "Supervisor" in the Propaganda Office, coupled with his professorship at AACHEN, was more promised in a far better career than the Ant VII could ever give. Inv. file. /6
JPLH7

REASONS FOR
FAILURE OF
A.MT VII
(contd)

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27. The research work done by Amt VII never fulfilled the expectations of its creators. The reason for this was that the academically qualified members of its staff occupied themselves with matters of merely historical interest, instead of political intelligence. Their attitude of impartial and objective research, no matter how ardently Nazi some of them were in daily life, seemed, at times, diametrically opposed to the whole purpose of the SS. PW supposes that in most cases these men could not help it; they had grown up in the academic atmosphere of the Weimar Republic, before methodical research had been generally discarded.

28. The following are a few instances of their over-objectivity. When they tried to produce new evidence to prove the "authenticity" of the spurious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", they probed at great length into the political and economic history of the German Jews - though hampered by the absence of important original sources like the ROTHSCHILD Archives which had been spirited away and reserved for the sole use of the "Dienststelle ROSENBERG" and the "Reichs-institut für die Geschichte des Neuen Deutschlands" under Professor Dr Walter FRANK. They were supposed to prove the "disastrous" and "destructive" influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the ways of life of the Germanic races in medieval and modern times; they lost themselves, instead, in complicated problems of ecclesiastical history. They were to demonstrate the "subversive" character of witchcraft in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and, on the other hand, to provide evidence for an indictment of the Churches for their "hard and cruel" methods of fighting it. All they brought to light, however, were a few forgotten bits of folklore. Then they should have unearthed startling new material to prove the hostile attitude of Freemasonry towards State and Nation, tilted towards any civilised community, they succeeded only in producing colourless historical treatises.

29. There was, in short, a permanent conflict between the ends envisaged and the means actually employed. The academic personnel of Amt VII, who formed anything but a happy team, were not capable of resolving this conflict. On the only occasion when WITTEBERGEN wanted to make use of Amt VII for certain purposes (as described in parts 17 - 23), he commissioned men who were completely unqualified, but staunch Nazis. A "mysterious twilight" surrounded the activities of Amt VII from beginning to its end, which was, in PW's own words, not a lamentable one.

S. ORGANISATION

30. For information concerning the organisation and structure of Amt VII, see Appendix I.

VII A - LIBRARY

LIBRARY

31. The library was started in late autumn 1941, soon after SIS had taken over the Secretariate of the P.W.M. PW states that its formation was decided upon at a conference between SIS and HEYDRICH. A proper library statute was, however, never drawn up. The library of Amt VII was not to be a general

FORMATION
(contd)

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reference library for the use of officials of the SS, as each unit (in particular after IV, V and VI) had its own collection of indispensable reference books. It was, from the very beginning, described as a research collection within which every book or pamphlet had to be classified as a document and formed part of a system of archives. The first consignments arrived after the great purge of 1933/34, when the first thorough sifting of public and private libraries, publishing firms and book shops had taken place and after most non-Nazi societies, associations and lodges had been dissolved. When P. moved to Berlin in '36 he found masses of heterogeneous books, mainly consisting of confiscated material the pulping of which seemed inadvisable for various reasons. Cataloguing these books and sorting out duplicates would have provided work for many years; this task was never accomplished.

HOUSING

32. The conditions for housing a large and ever-growing library remained very bad. The entire collection was moved once to the branch building of the RSHA, Misenacher Strasse 12. Later on big sections that had already been shelved had, on SLI's orders, to be re-arranged. In '43 the process of evacuation started; thus the library was never really available for proper use. The principles of arrangement were frequently changed.

LIBRARIANS

33. The first librarian whom P. met was Gustav EYER. He was, however, called up in '38 and was rarely seen in the library since, though he remained theoretically in charge till '40, when he was transferred to the Luftwaffe as a Lt. Then Stubaf Dr Günther STEIN was appointed acting Librarian of the Library. He had some experience in public library service, and the work of cataloguing and classification would certainly have made some progress, had not SLI constantly interfered with it. He found STEIN too pedantic and treated him accordingly. In '42 STEIN was taken seriously ill, probably in consequence of the many humiliations he had had to endure from SLI, and had to take a long leave, on the expiration of which he was transferred to VII B 3 (Churches). The post of Librarian was given to Stuaf Karl BURGESSER, a student of economic geography who had no library training. SLI thought that BURGESSER would work in a less academic fashion and show more practical efficiency. BURGESSER remained Librarian until Apr '45. He was responsible for the evacuation of the collection.

34. From '45 onwards the heads of sub-depts (Referenten) were also largely responsible for the upkeep of those sections of the library which concerned their particular lines of research.

SECTIONS

35. During '36, when P. himself worked in the Library, the classification of Masonic and Marxist books was started by Gustav EYER. Later on STEIN and, after him, BURGESSER began to set up other sections, e.g. ecclesiastical history and literature, Judaism, encyclopaedia (i.e. books of reference) and a section on GERMANY and foreign countries. Smaller sections comprised the following subjects: anthroposophy, theosophy, occultism and telepathy, literature and pornography.

ACQUISITIONS

36. Early in '37, unit VII began to acquire the more important new publications on these subjects. No publications were usually procured through the liaison office at LIPZIG, as unit VII was not officially in a position to purchase them all on the open market. Books which were wanted could only be procured through many booksellers after long delays, and might then be out of print; this frequently happened in recent years, when paper shortage led to the issue of very small editions.

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over

ACQUISITIONS
(contd)

37. P knows less about acquisitions to the library after the middle of '37, when he left the library to take over Masonic manuscripts. He considers, however, that the entire library of the Jewish community of ~~WILHELM~~ was confiscated and brought to ~~WILHELM~~ VII, and that from May '38 onwards not less than 200 boxes of books were sent to ~~WILHELM~~ VII. These were not opened but were kept in the cellars of the office in Lichtenauer Straße. Of material confiscated by the SDS in occupied territories only comparatively little was forwarded to the RSHA. And this, as most of it was dealt with on the spot. On the whole, the search parties (Vehndungsdienst) of the SDS worked unsystematically as far as books and documents were concerned. Apr 40 onwards a Government decree ordered that all books and archives concerning political or ideological opponents in occupied territories were (unless temporarily wanted by the SD, SA or Gestapo) to be collected by the cultural staff of the RSHA and to be handed over to ~~WILHELM~~ VII for evaluation by the Inter's various institutes and the projected School of Ideological Investigation.

CAT. LOGUES

38. Before the library was evacuated it contained, in P's estimate, 200,000 - 300,000 volumes including brochures. Proper catalogues were never taken. A great part was shelved in alphabetical order, but masses, from which the duplicates were still to be eliminated, remained piled in the cellars. At the time of the evacuation it was seen that only a very small number of these had been entered in two catalogues, one classified by subjects and the other by authors. Detailed particulars, according to the old Prussian library instructions, were only given for recent publications and current literature. The section of Masonic books was partly catalogued, but references were more easily traced with the help of ~~WILHELM~~ VII's "Luminous Masonic Library" (1926).

DEPOSITS

39. The library had no reading room, nor were any specific rules laid down for borrowing books. Not much use was made of the library outside the staff of ~~WILHELM~~ VII. Its unpopularity was due to its inaccessibility and many defects, which were only extensive research work nearly impossible for anyone not actually employed in the library.

EVALUATION

40. The evacuation of the library was started at the beginning of '45. In the middle of Jan '45 large sections were housed in the synagogues part of ~~WILHELM~~ VII near SLOCUL. These sections included parts of the Masonic and Jewish collections, reference libraries of ~~WILHELM~~ VII and of other districts, books on German history, ethnology and folklore as well as the whole Press Archivs (~~WILHELM~~ II). By Apr 45 they were distributed over the following locations, where accommodation had been requisitioned by the Abtschirrleiter of R.D.G. Berlin, stabs CO 1:

- 1) SOHLE & KLEIN, part of ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/195)
- 2) REINOLD BRUNNEN, part of ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/195)
- 3) HORN, part of ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/195)
- 4) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/196)
- 5) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Library) (G 63 4545/0.31/196)
- 6) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Archives)
- 7) WILHELM-LEIP. IN ~~WILHELM~~-LEIP. (Press Archives)

EVALUATION
(contd)

41. In SCHLOSS HAGEN and PLAKAUNG the books could be shelved; in PEGELIN they were only stored away. The Masonic library and the reference libraries of the other states remained in GOETHESTADT.

VII .. 2 : PRESS SURVEY

ARCHIV
DAILY SURVEY

42. The Press archives, when BLI took charge of them, were originally intended as a collection of press clippings from all German and, as far as available, foreign newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, concerning matters of interest to the SS Hauptamt. At the same time a press survey ("Presse-Spiegel") was compiled day by day, duplicated and distributed to all SD Dienststellen for their information. In P.'s opinion its value was doubtful, as it amounted to a mere repetition of reports in the German press. This press survey ceased publication about the beginning of 42 owing to lack of personnel and paper. From that time onwards only the archives were continued. ... for foreign newspapers could be obtained with difficulty and after long delay from the Berliner SCHEFFER, a small newspaper and book agency which maintained relations with BOEGL and BITZERLAND. Their place was largely taken by foreign news and other broadcasts and DAK reports.

FILING

43. The cuttings were filed away in several thousand folders. As most of the articles and reports cut out were of interest for several topics, reference slips had to be made showing the number of the folder containing the original cutting. Before the war certain cuttings were forwarded to Inter III and IV for information before they were filed away. Early in the war this practice fell into disuse almost entirely, as both Inter III and IV had formed their own sub-depts concerned with press evaluation. Moreover, Inter III in particular was not inclined to return the cuttings as it wanted to file them with its own documents.

MEMS STAFF

44. The male staff of VII .. 2 was small and consisted chiefly of men who had not completed their studies. In the beginning BLI did all the research work himself but in 37, when he became overburdened with other tasks, he handed the sub-dept over to Stefan MIKELICKI. The latter remained in charge until the beginning of 42, when Insur. RÜCKE took over the sub-dept until its end. RÜCKE was a fairly good linguist and comparatively well versed in political economy, but had no university training or doctorate. No further members, Scharf Dr. Willi LUDWIG and Stefan Heinz JUST, were killed on the Eastern front. Another member of the staff, Kascharr TLKE, was hardly more than a filing clerk.

MEMS STAFF

45. The female staff was more numerous. It consisted of two women in a supervisory capacity: Dr phil. Hilde HORN, a former student of Journalism, who worked directly under the Referent and was largely responsible for the selection of material, and Frau Ines LIMMER who worked on the cross-references. They were assisted by four or five women who translated French and English articles. There was also one translator for Jewish. These translators had been mainly recruited in the civilian interpreter schools of HALLINGEN, LIPZIG ("Sachs Institut") and BERLIN (LODOW SCHULE). The purely manual work of cutting and pasting was done by middle-aged women employees of whom there were about twenty-five before the war, and towards the end about fifteen.

SITUATION 46. The Press Archives remained in LAMM till Aug 43 and were then evacuated partly to PLM in DURBLA and partly to KIEL. G.W. The sections which had been in L.M. were then, at an unspecified date, again evacuated to KIEL on the 21st.

VALU OF
ACTIVIS
CRITIQUE 47. P. states that, as time went on, the Press Archives lost all the importance which SII had originally attached to them. Although they had a certain historical value, they showed, for some years, considerable gaps, since work had been interrupted several times and the methods of collecting had often been changed. For this P. blames SII, who used to take letters of his staff solely off their work and put them on to work in which he took an ephemeral interest or which seemed to promise him personal success with his superiors.

VII B - EVALUATION

GENERAL 48. Owing to the war the sub-depts of VII B were severely understaffed and the number of fully qualified research workers increased rapidly. Consequently the scope of their work had to be narrowed considerably, even before the evacuation. The sub-depts (heads of sub-depts) also suffered from SII's despotic and overbearing attitude, which was not conducive to scholarly research.

49. Reorganization of the whole administration of L.M. VII, which took place in Aug 43, dissolved VII C as well as VII C 1 (Academic Archives); VII C 2 had been closed down already in 41. As, however, the evacuated material had to be taken care of, as nearly all employees were classified as more or less unfit for active service, the sub-depts were maintained on a reduced scale. Practically the whole of L.M. VII was then centralized into one single group. All existing sub-depts of VII C were evacuated to KIEL. From Aug 43 onwards P. kept in contact with his colleagues only every fortnight, then he went to KIEL G.W. for very short periods to see to the library and resolves am. to settle quarrels among the personnel.

VII B 1 : FREDSKOG

50. The material used by this sub-dept consisted mainly of the Masonic section of the main library, VII A 1. The only Masonic magazine which found its way to L.M. VII during the last few years was the Swiss periodical "Alpina" which was obtained through the Göttingen SOC LIBRARY (see para 42). This periodical contained the only information available about International Masonry. Stubaf WILHELM (P.'s successor as Referent) also collected material for a large work whose publication was planned. This work was to give a thorough and critical account of all international Masonic communities, their history and ideology.

REFORUM, AM
DOK. 51. Besides the files referred to above to report to the Antwerp office all books and pamphlets relating to Masonic history, the first editions of which were submitted to him for confidential review and judgement by the publishers, in particular by the "MASONIC V-CLUB" LAMM, which from 1939 had special relations. L.M. VII received no user fee, as did, in a few

REPORTS ON
BOOKS

cases, the Propagandaministerium and the "Kunststelle DÖBLING" (Section, "Überstatische Fäkte"). The reports which were asked for by Int. VII (the only forwarded material with which they, through lack of qualified readers, could not deal themselves), were sent on by Intschef VII to Ostwald von HELLER, who was in charge of the sub-dept of Int. III concerned with Literature and the Press. If the Dienststelle DÖBLING requested a report, which happened during P.'s term of duty only once, this had to be sent to Dienstleiter HELLER. P. declares that there was no regular interchange of ideas between Int. VII and either of the above-mentioned departments, which jealously kept themselves aloof.

52. P. relates that 80% of the material submitted for scrutiny as absolutely valueless. Consequently Int. VII usually recommended the withdrawal from public sale of material already printed, or non-publication of that which was still in manuscript form. The "works" produced were mainly political trash written by unscrupulous dilettantes, or pure propaganda of the lowest sort which contained no useful information and was not based upon original sources. In many cases, however, Int. III took no notice of Int. VII's recommendations, although in some instances publication could be prevented.

53. The trouble was that Int. III and HELLER in particular did not fully accept Int. VII's objective criteria of judgment. Nor did the Propaganda-historium. When Int. VII were approached by the latter for an opinion on a costly second edition of HELLER's "Freemasonry and Jerry in Hitler", and on account of its many inaccuracies, advised against it, their recommendation was passed over and the book was reprinted with all its mistakes and appeared on the market.

54. At times, "monarchs" reached Int. VII from cranks, mystery-mongers and professional sensationalists; critical reports on such monarchs are then submitted by the Int., but are often ignored.

55. The Masonic Referat had at its disposal in the library the complete membership lists of Lodges in GERMANY and a card-index compiled from this source of information. From this card-index, information is made available on demand to Party or Organizations. In general, Freemasons could become members of the Party, but were not allowed to hold official posts. Furthermore, the Referat compiled and issued approximately every two months a summary of information received; this was distributed in 150 copies. This summary was introduced whilst SIL was still in command. Towards the end, the Referat spent much time in setting up the Freemasonry Library at its own centre, i.e. (SCHLESWIG). At the same time Intschef HELLER was made responsible for the Library of Intelligence and Espionage, also at SCHLESWIG. As related in para 21, many Masonic books were shifted to AUTSCHELL in 44 for the sole use of HELLER and his assistant RICHTER.

FRANC MASONRY
INVESTIGATED

56. The Masonic Referat was, according to P., one of the few districts of Int. VII which were represented in German-occupied territories. Soon after the fall of FRANCE in 40, Dr. SÜDLER, who had entered the Referat in 33, became liaison officer between Int. VII and the RS FRANCE, Stf^c GROCHEN. SÜDLER was sent to PARIS to investigate French Masonic communities, their hierarchy and the extent to which they had penetrated into French public life. He despatched

ENGLISH MASONRY
INVESTIGATED
(contd)

a number of books and brochures, and, at intervals, long reports which were all signed by KOCIAN. JÜHL was killed in action at the beginning of Sep 44 and his successor at the AD FRANZICKI was Gustav LIEBL who had, until then, been partly employed in the Masonic Archives (VII C 1). He was sent to PAULIS in spring 44, and worked at first under STUEBEL, who introduced him to investigation of Freemasonry and International Jewry.

ENGLISH INFORMER
STON

57. It was then that he came into contact with KOCIAN's chief English informer on Freemasonry, a certain COSTON. After the invasion of FRANCE by the allied Forces, LIEBL was for a short time employed on general SD duties in FRANCE, on which P. can give no further details. When LIEBL returned to GERMANY and arranged, apparently on his own initiative, for KOCIAN's move to the KARL. In late autumn 44 COSTON moved to WÜRTTENBERG with his family and four of his informers. When P. heard of this move, he contacted at once Leutnant IV, Graf Seestal a Col. WILHELM, asking for instructions. WILHELM replied that he had no interest whatever in COSTON nor his Masonic researches, and that P. should keep him. Thereupon P. got into touch with KUHNLEINER, and on his orders evacuated COSTON and his entourage with WILHELM in charge to PAULIS (200) in the LUDWIGSBURG (GSGS 4416/3-10/6463). Since beginning 45, however, P. lost sight of WILHELM and COSTON. (For COSTON, see SCHÜLER and LIEBL in Appendix 3).

PUBLICATIONS

58. The following publications on the history of Freemasonry were issued under the aegis of Abt VII since 42, and were brought out by the "ROLAND Verlag":-

- (i) Hubert Dr Hans SCHICK: "Die älteren Rosenkreuzer", a study of the Rosicrucian movement in GERMANY during the seventeenth century.
- (ii) Dr. Wolf KOSSIGER: "Freimaurerei und Politik im Zeitalter der französischen Revolution".
- (iii) Dr Heinz SCHÜLER: "Das armen der Freimaurerei in AUSTRIA 1800/07".
- (iv) Dr Hans SCHÜLER: "Die Freimaurerei und die europäischen Dynastien".

ROLAND
LAG

59. The "ROLAND Verlag", which was founded as a small publishing firm for Nazi literature about 37/38, was later given the copyright of all publications prepared or recommended by Abt VII. Its director was Ostubald KOSLICKI, its manager Gustav SCHÜLER, both 100. Nazi. Its only professional reader was P., who emphasises that the firm was not controlled by the SD or any of its agents, but exclusively by the SS Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftsamt.

VII C 2 : JEAN

60. This sub-agent too made extensive use of VII A 1 and VII A 2, which supplied the basic material for their work. P. admits that he took little interest in the activities of VII C 2, probably owing to the fact that he found it rather difficult to get on with the different, Master Dr Phil SCHÜLER.

REPORTS OF 1935

6L

Occasionally she was sent to report on manuscripts which had been submitted for reading by the "JOHNSON", most of which had to be rejected on account of their unsatisfactory quality. She recalls that once, this manuscript was a brochure written by the notorious Rightist Dr. von Moltke, a proponent of Hitlerism; she was sent away against its publication.

REBBS S. 1935

12.

In addition, the staff issued every three weeks a sum of 15 Reichsmark information on the Jewish question. In the first year this summary consisted mainly of extracts from Jewish papers, circa 1935 REBBS. It was duplicated in about 20 copies and distributed to all 30 branches, the Foreign Office, the Propaganda Ministry, and the newspaper Deutsche Presse. It is almost valueless and earned criticism from the branches. The US REBBS, Dr. Dr. Moltke, and violently attacked the VII on this account and for their material and dispensation attitude in general.

REPORTS TO
POLICE IN TUNIS

65.

In accordance with an agreement between KLEINERMEISTER and the German Foreign Office (Military, Political, Section), 11. 2. 35 to 30. 12. the Foreign Office with short reports concerning subjects connected with the Jewish question. In the opinion, these reports are to be forwarded via REBBS to VII, who served in KLEINERMEISTER and noted as liaison over to Inspector of Libraries at the Military-Political Section, who had no particular interest in the intellectual sphere, see also in this that he was not satisfied with the reports. It therefore, can be relied on the "Institut sur l'enseignement des Juifs" in KLEINERMEISTER, Director of KLEINERMEISTER, since the NO. 1935's creation.

66.

On the Press summaries and the short reports to KLEINERMEISTER were drawn and edited by KLEINERMEISTER himself.

LUDWIG

14.

After these activities, the staff of VII 32 had to help maintain the sections of the Library with which it was concerned, a task which became more difficult after the vacuous loss of the "Jew Bibliothek" to the area of JEWISH - 11. 1. 35. In this, Ludwig KLEINERMEISTER, Ostwald LIBRARIAN as well as his assistant at the VII 32, remained as technical assistant for the library.

CHURCH LIBRARIES

50.

All the summaries of VII 3, VII 3, VII 3 is the least busy, mainly owing to the fact that it remained for a long period without full-time librarian. The first librarian, KLEINERMEISTER, was a very figurehead. Of his two research assistants only, KLEINERMEISTER, was actually employed at the library. Most of the work was done by Otto DR. LUDWIG, a qualified ecclesiastical historian. All the work was carried through the more important historical documents and short publications on ecclesiastical history, to compile them for a library, and to plan new acquisitions of the church section of the library. The Press summaries on church issues, which were issued to 30 branches, the press office and the Propaganda-Ministerium only at first initially, and only in a Protestant service. The anti-Semitic reader - was told one a week. At the same time, Dr. KLEINERMEISTER collected on the history of the church library books in the church periodicals. The library was open to the public on a limited basis to persons.

OUTSIDE
OPPOSITION

67. At the time when VII 3 3 was evacuated it was still without plan or programme, and no real results were achieved. This was, in P.'s belief, mainly due to the fact that the campaign against the political churchos was really within the spheres of action of Interv III and IV, the Dienststelle ~~WILHELM~~ and the Kulturamt of the NSDAP, all of which were jealous of their prerogatives.

VII 3 4 : MARXISM

INFLUENCE OF
THIS SUB-DEPT

68. This sub-dept remained for a long time without a head, after its first referent Gustav MÄRCKE had followed SLI into the Auswärtsamt. MÄRCKE encountered difficulties in understanding Marxism as he lacked knowledge of history and economics. On SLI's suggestion he planned a new full-length biography of Karl Marx but never got beyond collecting preliminary material.

69. From 42 onwards Gustav MÄRCKE was in charge of the sub-dept. He came from the Eastern Front and had only a very superficial knowledge of the subject. He too had to work hard to gain some knowledge of Marxist ideology and Dialectical Materialism. In 44 he was taken ill and remained inactive for many months. Most of the research work, which consisted only in reading and extracting the Marxist Classics and prominent works on Bolshevism, was done by Zivilangestellter Dr phil. HESSE, who joined VII 3 4 at the end of 43 or the beginning of 44.

70. Contact with day to day topics was only maintained by lending two or three class Socialist newspapers which were obtained through the Sortiment ~~ZEITUNGS~~. Articles in these papers were cut out and filed away according to a special subject index. These files were not handed to the General Press Services (VII - 2) but remained with VII 3 4. P. has no recollection of any Russian papers being read in this sub-dept, as they were not available through any foreign country and no printed matter came to Int VII from the Eastern front.

VII 3 5 : LIBERALISM

SCOPE

71. This sub-dept was instituted by SLI so that it might demonstrate the irreconcilable antagonism between Liberalism and the German Nationalist State. It worked on similar lines to VII 3 1 (Precursors). Later on SLI intended to expand the functions of the sub-dept and to entrust it with the investigation of all political and philosophical ideas throughout modern German history.

RELATIONS /INT:
INT III

72. It was also hoped to write monographs on ideological themes for the use of Int III, especially III C. At the beginning of 42 the referent of VII 3 5, Stabsoffizier Dr SCHICK (a former Roman Catholic priest), had preliminary conferences at Int III, mainly with Graf BECK and Oberstaatsrat von KLEMPUSKI and submitted three voluminous monographs. This cooperation did not, however, last long. According to P., Int III, which had its own research staff, was not at all impressed by SCHICK's scholarly attitude. It appears that Int III's dissatisfaction over Dr. Schick's reports was used as a pretext to attack the whole unit of Int VII.

SECRET

75. SECRET In the winter of 1944, the German Foreign Office, at that time the Foreign Ministry, had been taken over by the Staline régime. At that time, it consisted of 1,000 members of the Staline régime. One man, namely Dr. Hans J. G. von Knebel Doeberitz, was the only member of the Foreign Office who, besides his administrative and technical functions, took charge of the section of the Library on German Foreign History and read all the files, periodicals, books and documents. Furthermore, he was given exclusive right to copy of German materials which were available in the German Foreign Office Library (see para 33).

76. 6. SECRET POLITICAL OPPOSITION

76. SECRET In addition to the work of this sub-dept. there is also a new section, the Political Archives and political sections of the Socialist, Left Socialist and Revolutionary movements and of the Free German Youth. Dr. Knebel Doeberitz, in charge of the Library, is collecting all available material, particularly newspaper cuttings, dealing with these subjects.

77. SECRET The enclosed list of the collection of 41 documents, which is now available, shows its first batch of different sets of documents. Attached to each item is a file, containing the source, date, page, etc., for each item to be used as evidence.

78. 7. SECRET THE POLITICAL PARTIES

CONFIDENTIAL

78. CONFIDENTIAL The sub-dept. has prepared three sub-sections whose work will be as follows: (1) Political Consultations, (2) Special Research, (3) Political Party Archives (VII 3 1), the first two of which concern the Communist Party (VII 3 2) and the Social Democratic Party (VII 3 3). The third section, which concerns the other parties, is nearly complete.

79. 8. SECRET ASSESSMENT

79. SECRET The sub-dept. is at present engaged in setting up of these sections. It has to collect, rearrange and file the material in such a manner and fashion as will be conducive to its use in trials. It is proposed that as much as possible of this custody will be kept confidential, as certain parts will remain in the local offices, including confidential sources thereby in use for investigation purposes.

80. SECRET It is proposed to use the material of which it has charge in trials to prove the activities, except terrorist, of the various organizations of which mention has been made above. It is proposed to use the material in evidence in the individual law cases, of which mention has been made above.

SECRET

81. SECRET The sub-dept. has also been requested to make arrangements for the preparation of the German Foreign Office Library for the use of the Foreign Office, and to supply it with the latest available lists of publications, periodicals, books, etc., which are included in the collection of the Foreign Office Library. This is to be done in accordance with the instructions of the State Department, dated 10 January 1945, and the German Foreign Office Library is to be used by the Foreign Office (and by the Foreign Office Library).

PHB

IS-30.771K

50. When P. took charge most of the archives were stored in the cellars of the building at Eisner Strasse 12 and formed a confused mixture of heterogeneous papers. The reconstruction of the individual archives had partly to be done by means of the old numerical reference marks and marginal losses, which took much time. By the beginning of 41, however, the archives had been roughly re-sorted according to lodges. After this rough sorting, a more careful sifting was to follow. Some indexin was attempted for the archives of a few lodges, but this had to be abandoned owing to the great size of the archives which dates from 1737 to 1933. In some instances the old or local lodges had their own indices.

LOV-5

51. It was a curious circumstance that the archives had to be moved four times. At the end of 39 they were moved to Eisenacher Strasse and at the beginning of 42 back to Unterstrasse. Much more interrupted cataloguing and research work for about six months. Then in the middle of 43 the archives were evacuated to ULMSCHLAG near WELSCHBACH, and in spring 44 to WILHELMSTADT near WELSCHBACH. From summer 39 onwards, as instructed with auxiliary material from the archives for a Encyclopedia of Masonic Fraternity which was planned by SLU and little time to spare for this task owing to the moves.

OLSLA DOCUMENTS

52. Apart from purely masonic documents, the archives contained the entire registry of the dissolved "Zentralverein der Deutschen Staatsbeamten und Juidentheologen" and the records of the American "Waterkloendische Front". The latter were in a particularly bad state of preservation. There were also Marxist documents which had been confiscated by the SD and Gestapo. In all, though the staff personnel, all those masses of documents were never examined or even shelved.

CONSULTATION OF LODGES

53. The masonic archives were hardly ever used by outsiders, though in 1942 the professor of Medieval History at GERMANY University, Dr. Arno Ernst SCHMITT, a non-Nazi, was allowed for a short time to do so to complete some genealogical studies on his own masonic ancestors for a book entitled "Liberus, Deutschland und die Welt" which appeared in 43. Very little of the archives was used by the staff of VII D, in particular those of 1940 who were engaged upon actual research work. Sometimes genealogical queries addressed to German public archives were passed on to the G.D.G., but only in a few cases could the required information be furnished.

INVENTORY OF DEPOSED

54. At ULMSCHLAG shelves for the masonic archives were made with great difficulty owing to the lack of wood. The records of the Jewish "Zentralverein" and the "Waterkloendische Front" as well as the Marxist documents remained in wooden boxes which were never opened. There were also a number of unopened ones containing books which had gone to ULMSCHLAG by mistake instead of to the castles in the SUDETENLAND owing to the chaotic rail conditions. There was also at ULMSCHLAG a very large collection of live paper cuttings which had been bought by a private collector, Herr G. JACOBSEN of WILHELMSTADT, and it was planned to incorporate it into the new library of the masonic archive (VII . 2).

III C 2 : 1. 2.

35. ANTIQUITIES - In 1850 Hauptan exhibited an extensive collection of Masonic objects. At first this collection was kept by Prof. DR. HORN-MÜNTZER who, later on, exhibited all these objects back on Freemasonry. In 1851, Prof. Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER sold this collection, which is now held in the Antiquities of Antwerp.

MUSEUMS

36. In 1851 or 52 H.C. Müller exhibited in the museum a number of objects from the collection from Prof. Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER, among others and other Masonic vestments and symbols. In 1852 Müller exhibited the entire collection of Prof. Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER, which was nine degrees. Another room exhibited various objects of artistic and symbolic interest, such as historical documents. The style and taste is however not after my taste, in contrast to the colourful and expressive display in other German museums according to my taste, such as that in Berlin.

MUSEUMS

37. The collection of Prof. Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER those who had to study the development of Masonic symbolism and ritual. At that time open to the general public or to research students, being accessible only to certain categories of society like the State, the Church, and the Academy by special permission.

PART OF MUSEUM

38. According to the statement of Prof. Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER the collection of Prof. Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER was closed, so that the public could not find incentive for their visit. Examples of objects which could not be displayed in the two rooms he had at his disposal, were a notable collection of Masonic documents, which could be stored away without any trouble and, if required, again could be found. In all the collections there were 1000 pieces and in 43 a collection of 1000 pieces of Masonic knots, evacuated to Berlin after the fire of 1854, and destroyed by fire during the last days of October 1854. In autumn 43, III C 2 opened a new room.

JEWISH MUSEUMS

39. In a speech delivered before the Senate of SA, on SA's 30th, the author of this report, Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER, concerning Jewish cultural, claimed "The Jewish Museum is a very important object for the study of the history of the Jews. These exhibits too have been collected by me personally as they were not our own."

THE LIBRARY

FORMATION OF LIBRARY

40. In a speech delivered before the Senate of SA, on SA's 30th, the author of this report, Dr. HORN-MÜNTZER, claimed "The library of the Jewish Museum is a very important object for the study of the history of the Jews. These exhibits too have been collected by me personally as they were not our own."

91. The original purpose was to trace the influence of the Catholic Church on late mediaeval and early modern witchcraft. This task called for an extensive examination of unpublished manuscript documents and voluminous abstracts from the printed literature. The members of the research group set out to visit all public and, as far as possible, private archives throughout GERMANY and AUSTRIA and to extract administrative and judicial records, mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of large sections of these original sources photostat copies were made on the spot. The copies were then transcribed and the results noted in brief on special forms, which were then arranged geographically. The staff had also to read and extract books, pamphlets and articles contained in historical and folklore periodicals. All available literature was purchased in second-hand bookshops and collected in a special library, which formed a section in the main Library (VII 11). Photostat copies were also made from publications which had to be borrowed from other libraries. Apart from this, a card-index of all titles of books and articles was compiled, to serve as the basis for a historical bibliography of witchcraft to be edited by art VII after the war.

92. Apart from the routine work of collecting, extracting and copying, most of the staff were allotted special themes for independent research, the result of which was to be published in a series of treatises. Only LEVIN's treatise ever reached the stage of printing. He intended to use it to obtain a lectureship in Historical Folklore at MUNICH University, where he submitted it in typescript to Professor K. von FELLER and Professor Karl HOFLER.

93. As time went on, the more serious contributors like LEVIN and Dr. SKI were unable to reconcile their results with JIN's preconceptions. The evidence collected proved that it was by no means only the Catholic Church that destroyed the heritage of old magical usages and popular beliefs. It was found that in Protestant territories trials for witchcraft took place throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and that the secular jurisdiction took a strong line in the persecution of sorcerers and witches. The eventual recognition of these facts shattered the whole system of research in VII C 3. LEVIN openly declared that the methods had to be changed completely if any satisfactory results were to be expected, and he turned to an impartial analysis of the historical and ethnographical roots of magic as practised by the Germanic tribes.

94. It was only natural that this way of research was not applauded by the RKE. One of the most influential opponents of the "K" (Kuzen) sub-dept was the attaché of III, CHILDEKOFF, who was (P.W. assumes) kept informed about its work by SKI and SPANGLER.

95. VII C 3 was evacuated to KIELSLISKI in 1943, where most of its material and its section of the Library remained until Jan 45. Meanwhile, in autumn 44 it had ceased its function as an independent sub-dept. During Jan 45 the more important material was transported to DUESSEN, whence it was to be moved to another place of safety in Central GERMANY. It was, however, burnt during the heavy air raids on DUESSEN in Feb 45.

C. MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES ON MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (VII .. 3)

96. When Lat VII was set up at the beginning of 42, it was planned to form a separate sub-dept called VII - 3, which was to serve as a general reference centre. It was to contain all reference works such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks and some periodicals so far as they were non-technical (e.g. literary, cultural and other magazines). Stuaf Akademie and Ostuaf HUGO were to be in charge of it. This sub-dept never materialised, as it was thought inconvenient that the research staff should have to consult books of reference outside the library. VII - 3 existed on paper only until the end of 42 or beginning of 43, when it was struck off the establishment.

PROJECTED DEPT VII 2

97. At about the time of the outbreak of war, SEI planned to form a separate group 'D' concerned with the study of foreign countries. This scheme, however, had to be dropped in its preliminary stages owing to the lack of qualified personnel. SEI had intended to put Stuaf KURT in charge of the group, but HUGO as well as Ostuaf BALTZER, the only other member of Lat VII who seemed to be qualified, were soon transferred to Lat VI. P. does not remember any particular work being done by either of them; he only met them in the library where they sat reading or or as to borrow books.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

98. This, the Geschäftsstelle, was the central administrative office, dealing with questions concerning personnel, pay and allowances. It registered all incoming and outgoing correspondence and arranged for the internal distribution of all books and periodicals sent to Lat VII. It also served as a pool for typists and messengers. The officer in charge was Ostuaf JAHNKE, whose chief clerks were Inschreiber HUMMEL, LINDNER and KIRSE.

99. Under the Geschäftsstelle, there was also a small printing office, a bookbinding workshop and a photographic laboratory. The printing office represented an 'idée fixe' of SEI's, who had originally hoped that all publications of Lat VII could be printed there. When this proved impossible, partly because the equipment placed at the disposal of Lat VII was quite insufficient, and still more because the publishing and printing of books by the SEI would have constituted an infringement of the German Copyright, an arrangement was reached with the "HÖRDELER Verlag" (see p. 59). The Printing Office then produced only refuse slips for the Press Archives, index cards for Lat VII and Lat VI in SEI, and press mark labels for the library, as well as administrative forms. Occasionally it printed

the reports of VII 3 1 and VII 3 2. The bookbinders' shop only served the library, and the photographic laboratory was set up solely for the use of VII C 3.

SAALIG'S DELEGATION OFFICE

100. Apart from the submission of reports by VII 3 1 and VII 3 2 to Generaldirektor SCHILLER (see above, para 63), there was no real liaison between the German Foreign Office and Inst VII. After SIA had left the GDI, KELTSCHBRUNNER instructed Pa to send these reports to SIA also, who, in return, promised to put Inst VII on the distribution list of pamphlets and brochures produced by the "kulturpolitische Abteilung" of the Foreign Office. Pa, however, remembers only two instances of such material being received through SIA. SIA demanded several times that sections of the press archives should be photostated for the Foreign Office, whose own press archives had been burnt. Pa relates that, on principle, he never took any notice of SIA's demand, partly because he refused to take orders from SIA after the latter's departure, and partly because the fulfilment of SIA's request would have entailed asking KELTSCHBRUNNER's permission, which he did not want to do.

MINTICHT IT. AND ITS INSTITUTE

101. Relations with the Propagandaministerium were very loose and consisted, apart from the occasional dispatch of short reports, only in some conferences with Gustav HEINRICHSDOFF (see para 25), who was first Adjutant for literary matters, and later in the Ministerium of the Propagandaministerium. HEINRICHSDOFF was engaged in some research on nineteenth century freemasonry.

102. Pa negotiated with HEINRICHSDOFF about four or five times. The matters discussed were the procurement of books for HEINRICHSDOFF's studies, the suppression of a valuable book on freemasonry and the allotment of paper to the "NORDLAND Verlag". Gustav SCHILLER, the manager of that concern, had at the same time applied to the Propagandaministerium for paper via Inst VII, where Staff BEURLE and Oskar von KLEINHORN acted as liaison officers between the GDI and the Propagandaministerium.

INST VII SPYING ABROAD

103. Pa denies that Inst VII maintained any agents or emissaries in foreign countries or occupied territories. A few members of the staff were, during his term of office, detached from Inst VII and sent for special duties to various JABs. When a member of Inst VII was detached for temporary or permanent duties abroad, he was usually struck off the strength of Inst VII though not of the GDI, which remained his "Heimatstelle". There was, on a rule, no possibility of claiming

a former member of ~~Int~~ VII sent abroad, not even upon his return, when it had to be left to KÜMMERBUNNEK and the general management of the RGHQ to decide about his allocation and future employment.

104. On members of ~~Int~~ VII detached to various B&S in occupied territories, see Appendix 5, under BLUMANN, FICHTNER, HIRINGER, HÜLNER, POSCH, RAISSEK, ROTHE, STÜBER, and WENZEL.

O.S.D.I.C.(U.K.)

13 Sep 45

DISTRIBUTION

M.I.19a	Air Office	{ 110 copies }
N.I.D.	Admiralty	{ 4 copies }
A.D.I.(K)	Air Ministry	{ 6 copies }

SECRET
S.I.R. 1923

11 Sep 41

A 17 D 1

File 2000

12 Jan 07 Born at LIPZIG (SA. G.) son of a literary school teacher.
12 - 26 Primary School, then Gym. School & Teacher School at LIPZIG and TUBINGEN.
27 Left school to go overseas ("now I attack in English").
28 Art major Robert Jameson COFRANCE.
13 - 31 Stud. history, politics, philosophy, particularly the English which I got the qualifications of LEIPZIG and GENEVA.
Titch R. S. went to KARLSRUHE, MUNICH and ROME.
1 " road authority to the graphical business, in ZEIG.
May - Sep 31 Worked in GENEVA as a Scout with the 16th (LEICESTER) Regt. to assist work at British Museum for thesis on the colonization of Africa in NIGERIA.
1 May 33 Join SA 1st as a regular member.
Jul 33 Trained SA (Volk-Sturm 107) and rose to rank of SA Oberschf.
Left Boy Scout Movement, on account of its dissolution.
Jan 34 - Mar 35 Assistant teacher at Kindergarten LEIPZIG.
Jun 35 Joined SS as "Wach" and found full-time employment with Schriftkammer of the SA at LEIPZIG, mainly reviewing political books.
26 Jun 35 Received Ph.D. examination at LEIPZIG University.
Feb 36 Transferred to SA Betriebsaufschafter, BERLIN; employed as Librarian.
Nov 36 Present 1 SS Doctor.
Dec 36 Married to "student of RAUBOLD".
Jan 37 Retired with a title, i.e. "Privatary Archiv".
16 May - 16 Jun 37 Unlucky with a wife - terminally ill in hospital at KLOSTER SEE
Apr 38 Present wifew.
Sep 38 Interred in the old cemetery of his home town of Lippstadt.
Apr 39 Went to SS in Berlin as a civilian teacher for SS.
Oct 39 Went to Berlin to DC in LEIPZIG. Employed as Librarian in library.
Nov 39 Present wifew.
July 1941 Present wifew.
Aug 1941 Present wifew.

Leibek *
F-Card

Enclosed X A.C. 15918

APPENDIX 1

Sheet 2

Aug 41 Promoted SS Sturmführer.

Jun 41 Tour of inspection to GREECE and YUGOSLAVIA.

Autumn 41 Collaborated with "NORDLAND-Verlag" in the publication of books on Freemasonry, etc. Became co-editor of the series "Quellen und Darstellungen zur Freimaurerei" ("Sources and Monographs on Freemasonry"), also render for "NORDLAND-Verlag".

42 Took over Dept. III C.

6 Aug 42 Birth of a son.

End 42 Promoted SS Oberscharführer.

Apr 43 Appointed Acting Leader of Abt VII under the pretext that, owing to the war situation and the minor importance of Abt VII, no new Leader would be appointed.

13 + 15 Supervised evacuation of Library and Archives to places of safety in the SUDETENLAND, owing to increased allied air attacks.

16 Apr 45 Post evacuated, pending transfer to Waffen SS.

4 May 45 Reporter at PITTSBURG and released from duty by Antschaf I, RSHA.

7 - 21 May 45 Served as Zelle survivor in WESTERFIELD or SLIDELL, U.S.A.

21 May 45 Captured at WESTERFIELD.

C.S.I.R.O. (U.K.)
13 Sep 45

APPENDIX 2

~~SECRET~~
S.I.R. 1723

RSPV - LST VII

Mitschuf: Leitung: Reiter:
Ostwald Dr Paul DITTEL (En)

CAPITALISATION	VIIB: EVALUATION	VIIC: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCH TIME		VIID: STUDY OF FOREIGN COUNTERS (only projected)
		VIIC 1:	VIIC 2:	
VIIA 2: First Archives Library	(VIIA 3) Reference Centre (existed on paper only until beginning of 43, then finally abolished)			
VIIA 1: Freemasonry	VIIIB 2: Jewry	VIIC 1: Masonic Archiver	VIIC 2: Masonic Musica	VIIC 3: Sorcery, Witchcraft and popular superstitions
VIIIB 3: Churches	VIIIB 4: Marxism	VIIIB 5: Liberalism	VIIIB 6: Other Political Opponents (Did not function after end of 42)	Adm Office Personnel administration, mail registration, allocation, typists pool, messengers, runners Printing Office Book binding shop Photo Lab

S.S.D.I.D. (C.R.)
23 Sep 45

SEC. 57
S.S.D. 47.5

A. 1. S.S.D. I.D.

PERS. & INV. REC.

1. (Hans) Dr. Phil. Helmuth STEIN
Officer Germany Date of Birth 1911 Age about 30, height 5' 7", brown hair, shortish hair and mustache, blue eyes.
Connected with Head of the Reichsminister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, Minister of Education and Culture, and the Reichsleiter of the Hitler Youth.
Anti-NSDAP In 1933 he was dismissed from the University of Berlin because he intended to organize a protest meeting at BERLIN University.
The RSHA in Germany Constantly under arrest - it is difficult to get in touch with him. He is antisemitic and anti-Nazi. He is a member of the Hitler Youth.
Germany He is a member of the Hitler Youth and the SS.

2. Dr Ursula BAER
See S.S.D. I.D.

3. Dr. Dr. Phil. Irma REICHE
Officer Germany Date of Birth 1910 Age about 30, height 5' 5", brown hair, blue eyes.
Female Father intellectual, mother teacher, mother research assistant in VII C 1 (the Reich Ministry of Education) connected with Anti-NSDAP.
Connected with Anti-NSDAP
B5 of the RSHA in Germany Poorly Party member.

4. (Hans) Dr. Phil. HAYER
Date of Birth 1908 Age 40, height 5' 7", brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair. The first Lieutenant, adjutant of STEIN (qv) and
Officer Germany later adjutant of STEIN (qv). Hitler Youth member, Library (Bibliotheksrat),
Library library head. Height 5' 7", brown hair and transferred to
SD SD in 1933. Appointed to the SD in 1933 and transferred to
RSHA RSHA in 1934 as Lt.

5. (Oskar) Kurt HIRSCHEN
Date of Birth 1910 Age 30, height 5' 7", brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair.
Officer Germany Worked as a filial clerk in VII C 3 (Fischerhof) 1934-35, but since
Party Party member and of the SD. Now employed in VII C 1 (academic archives).
Connected with SD in 1933. Appointed to the RSHA in 1934 as a general SD officer.
Anti-NSDAP C3 of the RSHA
Germany Returned to the RSHA in 1935 and went to the RSHA in 1936. Transferred to the RSHA in 1937. Worked as a general SD officer.
Overseas Transferred to the RSHA in 1938. Worked as a general SD officer.
to BDS B: Grade. R: general SD officer.

6. (Stab) Walter BRAUNE
Date of Birth 1900 Referent VII C 3 (academic archives).
Officer Germany Age 40, height 5' 7", slim build, curly hair, dark brown hair,
Germany blue-grey eyes, dark glasses.
Connected with Certified engineer and Party member, but not
Anti-NSDAP aggressive, very limited qualifications but still able to work
Germany over administrative tasks at the RSHA at the beginning of 1933.
overseas Transferred to the RSHA in 1934.

7. (Walter) Walter BRUNNEN
Date of Birth 1911 Head of Admin Office, G. of RSHA in 1933.
Officer Germany Age 30, height 5' 7", brown hair, brown eyes, fair hair.
Connected with Head of Admin Office
Anti-NSDAP (Geschäftsführer) of Form of contract for a 10-year period.
Germany Transferred to the RSHA in 1934.

8. Ernst KÜBLER
Date of Birth 1910 Civil servant in the Reichstag, age 25.
Officer Germany Brown hair, tall thin complexion, blue eyes, brown hair.
Connected with Son of a civil servant. Worked in the Reichstag
Anti-NSDAP Clerk in the RSHA in 1933. Worked in the RSHA in 1934. Worked in the RSHA
Germany in 1935.

APPENDIX 3

1-6 C/1417 10. (Frz) argot ^HC.SPER
Det. Kesterny
541-41046
Age 21, height 5'6", dark hair, ir. ir.
born in VII ... (Library, under Satur RÖCKEL, IV, w.t.
no name or index of cont. books. Not a member of the
Party. ~~connected with ANT. THER. I. of the RSDA~~
~~in Germany.~~

Cit Germany 11. (Bachar) Ferdinand DUCEREAU
DOB 1900
Expected with Art
VII B 5 of the
RSHA in Germany
about 1.5, height 1.75 m, square build, full face, short-
sighted nose, thin lips, grey hair.
Former Rommel's adjt. Started work in VII B 5
(Gefreiter) as civilian employee and only later joined SS.
Left unit VII B 5 owing to differences with Stubbe's ENCLERS of
VII B 1, and now after his last the RSHA. P; thinks he
joined the RSHA.

12. Frau HACH
Dab C 190c
Cdt Germany
Ex libris: K. L. Tamm
Brought with most
of her
ASHA IN GERMANY.
NOT STREET 1, BETHLEHEM 1.7
has very dark hair, not very attractive.
Worked in VII A 1 (library), on loaning Marxist literature.
Exhibited in library etc. Not bad but intrusive. FJ thinks
she was a member of the Party, but not quite sure.

Deb c 1943 Cards DI PHIL EXISTED
1st Secretary
Assistant Referent
Officer in Charge
in AMERICAN
OF THE RSHA IN
PRAGUE.
Assistent Referent. 45 years old.
age 33 to 40, height 5 ft 7, dark brown, oval face, dark eyes,
dark brown hair, very inclined from the shoulder. Qualified
historian, well educated. Dr. HANS HIEROLD of LEIPZIG
University. Efficient and quiet. Old Party member, but not
a fanatic.

14. (Stubai) Erich SHIERS
b. 1910. Resident VII - T (Pr. Maxnay).
Connected with ~~NSDAP~~. Height 1.80 m., slim build, oval face, blue-gray eyes,
~~SS~~, wears glasses, brown hair.
Employed in ~~NSDAP~~. Originally employed in ~~NSDAP~~ Gauleitung II/1 (Political exponents).
At the ~~NSDAP~~. Since 39 employ in ~~NSDAP~~ VII. Old Party member. Though he
criticised Hitler at the ~~NSDAP~~, he remained 100% Nazi. Very
talented, good writer.

15. Frl EHLERT
Age 2½, height 4'7", w. 51 lbs., hair dark, fair skin.
Short-blond-tinted. Ad secret in a dark reddish brown
(brown/tinted).

16. (Cont.) KARL ENTHAL
G.I. Germany As SE, he left it 10 days ago, and is now enroute
Doubtful to the first in Berlin, and is there.
Germany's wife He published a book in Germany, and is related to
and son that man in US with whom he was in touch.
The ASTA is Germany Family of his wife.

SECRET

APPENDIX 3
(Sheet 3)

17. Oskar FELBER

Dob C1905 Age 37, tall, thin, light brown hair, blue eyes, thin, pale complexion, hair and eyes, dark brown, very thin.

Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Worked in Weimar until 1933 (in D.P.A. section). Then in Amt III C 4 (radio, radio station) in Vienna as frequently worked in Vienna.

18. Gustav HEDINGER

Cit Germany Age 50 or 57. Right hand, thin, blue eyes, fair hair, clean-shaven, articulate when he talks.

Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Worked in VII .. (in 1933) as Technical Assistant, looking after secret communications, code, until 1943. Then posted in Germany until 1943 to Paris to code messages sent from Paris. Was released when Hitler came to the front. Was a member of the Nazi Party.

Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Of limited ability, could tell lies easily. Thought Party member for a long time, but not Nazi.

19. (Ostur) Willi KLEIN

Cit Germany Age about 35, height 5 ft., slim build, blonde, blueish-grey eyes, square chin with

Dob C 1916 Assistant engineer in VII B 4 (aircraft). Professional

Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Engineer (aviation). Of limited ability. 100% Nazi; irreducible. Was a member of SAPOCH he worked as a short-hand typist in VII B 3.

20. (Haupt) Karl August POETZ

Dob C 1910 Referent VII .. 2 (Press activities).

Cit Germany Age about 35, height 5 ft., slim build, blonde, blue eyes, thin build, age in Berliner dialect.

Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA Studied law, legal and political economy but could not take a degree, as he had no Abitur. Turned anti-Nazi and the RSHA and openly criticised the regime. Steel worker.

21. (Haupt) Prof Dr GÜNTHER

Dob C 1902 Age 40 to 45, height about 5 ft., heavy and clumsy appearance, greyish-brown hair, brown hair.

Cit Germany Professor of medieval and early modern history at MUNICH
and later in HEILIGENBLICK and JENA and finally at STRASBURG. Belonged to DIX's "Outer Circle" (see para 25). Very able historian. 100% Nazi. Held honorary SS rank.

22. Ostur Werner HEGEMANN

Cit Germany Held a leading position in Amt VI and was never transferred to Amt VII, but frequently interfered with the business of other departments, claiming that he acted on LITTMAYER's orders whose confidence he apparently enjoyed (see paras 17 to 23 for his special resources). According to PW, "most unbalanced nature, hypercritical, he refused to believe in criticism, a halfwit and incomptible nobody."

23. Dr Phil Heinrich GRITZEL

Worked in VII B 1, from 39 to end of 44. Rank in all SS not remembered. Joined SS in the beginning of 42. Killed in action near BULGARIA 44.

24. (Ostur) Hans HÄFNER

Dob C 1910 Age 35, height 5 ft., thin, round head, blue eyes, grey hair, brown hair.

Cit Germany Still a technician, also served with the abdominal shop, also

Connected with Amt VII of the RSHA the technical section of VII C 4 (Machine archives). Reliable though slow.

Connected with Amt VII C 1 of the RSHA in Germany

APPENDIX 5
(Sheet 4)

25. (stab) Dietrich FARNER

Dob: c 1903
Cit: Germany
Employed by the G.D.
until 1945, then transferred
to Amt IV of the RSHA
Formerly a Catholic
Father, married to a
Priest.
Age 60 to 65. Short hair, brown eyes, round face, wears glasses, speaks English, German, French fluent. Former Roman Catholic priest. Since 1945 played by the SD. Presently a civilian, retired, but the latter is said to have been in the RSHA during 1944, or some time. Went to West IV. Likes to drink, has a reputation, however, as friendly to his wife and children. Likes to do business. Likes to collect books on communism and Hitlerism. Not an intellectual, but has had some "edu.", but hasn't taken a degree. Likes to travel a lot. Last vacation at Bad Oeynhausen and Berlin as a guest. Went to Baden-Baden but still likes Berlin. Likes to travel, especially to West Germany, presumably after his discharge, and also to Paris. He advanced to the rank of Oberleutnant (in the RSHA, page 23).

26. (stab) Karl ESS

Dob: c 1910
Cit: Germany
Employed in Amt
VII of RSHA until
1945, then transferred
to Amt IV.
Age 50 to 55. Brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair. Height about 5' 7". Very active, up to about 35. "Prestige of SA" - he says he did not like university studies and he brought his mother from West VII to West IV, working Dept "D" (see page 97). Likes to travel, especially to West VI; in what city does he live?

27. (stab) Edmund HEDDECK

Dob: c 1900
Cit: Germany
Worked as research
assistant in in
West VII B 2 of
the RSHA laboratory
Age 45, light brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair. Married to research assistant in West VII B 2 Jerry. A former's son of West VII during afternoon, and at night, university. Likes to travel, both around Berlin, London and Italy, but does not really appreciate it. Very energetic. Intelligent. Not a fanatic Nazi. Joined Party only six years after Hitler came to power.

Cit: Germany 28. (stab) Dr. Paul HEDDERSDORF

Dob: c 1904
Cit: Germany
Official party and official publications in West Berlin, Propaganda
agent now, in the RSHA in Berlin.
Age about 40, light brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair. Bulky, weighing about 180 lbs., very nervous and fast. Gifted, likes to exhibit himself, lot, editor of the "Gesellschaft für Politik", a magazine in West VII's.

29. (stab) Peter HESSE

Cit: Germany
Dob: c 1911
Leader (representative) of
West VII B 4 of
the RSHA laboratory
Age 40 to 45, brown hair, brown eyes, brown hair. Student of law, but now unemployed. Was on Eastern Front until 45. Then became a research assistant of West VII B 4 (Chemistry). Discharged from the RSHA because he was not good enough. Went, however, to study.

30. (stab) Paul HESS

Dob: c 1912
Cit: Germany
XL - Art. History
Age 30, light brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair. Civil servant, age 18 to 20. Since 1945
Lecturing at the RSHA, West Berlin, as a civilian assistant. Age 30 to 35. Lecturer at West VI. Likes to travel, especially to Paris and London. Likes to drink, especially beer.

31. (stab) H. HESS

Dob: c 1910
Cit: Germany
Age 40 to 45, brown hair, brown eyes, brown hair. Likes to travel, especially to Paris and London. Likes to drink, especially beer.

S E C R E T

APPENDIX 3

(Sheet 5)

32. (Frl Dr. Phil.) Hilde MÖR

Dob 6.11.18

Br. Germany

Sex: Female

Assistent-leader of Ant-VII A2 of
The RSHA in Germany

X listed in "List of RSHA in VII A2 (Press Archives).
Age 27, height 5 ft 2 in, slender figure, dark face, blue-grey
eyes, brown hair, thin lips, unconvincing. Former student
Journalist. Very efficient in selecting and arranging
material. Non-Nazi. Not a Party member.

33. (Ostau) Wilhelm HÜCKS

Br. Germany

Dob 12.9.11

Connected with Ant

VII of the RSHA in

Germany

Age 36, height 5 ft, slim build, blue eyes, brown hair.
Worked in VII A temporarily detailed for secretarial work
for VII A 3, then in Ant Office. Transferred to Ant VII in
mid-43. Non-Nazi.

34. (Ostau) JANCZAK

Age 45, height 5 ft, short, blue eyes, brown hair, wears
glasses. Civ. editor. Worked in printing office.

35. (Ostau) HÜHN

Age about 35, height over 5 ft, slim build, blue-grey
eyes, brown hair.
Worked in VII A (literary under EICHENBERG) as keeper
of the library of Nazi illegal books.

36. Dr. Phil. Werner TÖLKE

Age 37, height about 5 ft, slender build, small head,
blue-grey eyes, brown hair. Limping - result of infantile
paralysis. Civil engineer and research assistant in
VII A 1 (1942-43). Later student of theology and
religious activities. Good worker, knowledgeable, but some-
what unstable. Non-Nazi. Member of strongly opposed
to the Nazis. Anti-Semitic.

37. (Ostau) Walter von HESSE

Head of Section "Schrifttum und Presse" (Literature and
Press, in Ant VII)

Age 38, height 5 ft, slim build, oval face, blue eyes,
sparse fair hair.
Had attack of appendicitis, but not hospitalized. Passed
editors' examination. Highly gifted, ambitious, diligent and
pushy. Outgoing, fond of women, but dangerous
intriguing bureaucrat. Joined party about 35, but liked
to pretend to be a Hitler Empire. Successful writer.

38. (Ostau) KNAUF

Age 35, height 5 ft, slim build, blue-grey eyes, fair hair.
Blacksmith by trade. Worked as clerk in Ant Office, then
as runner and driver.

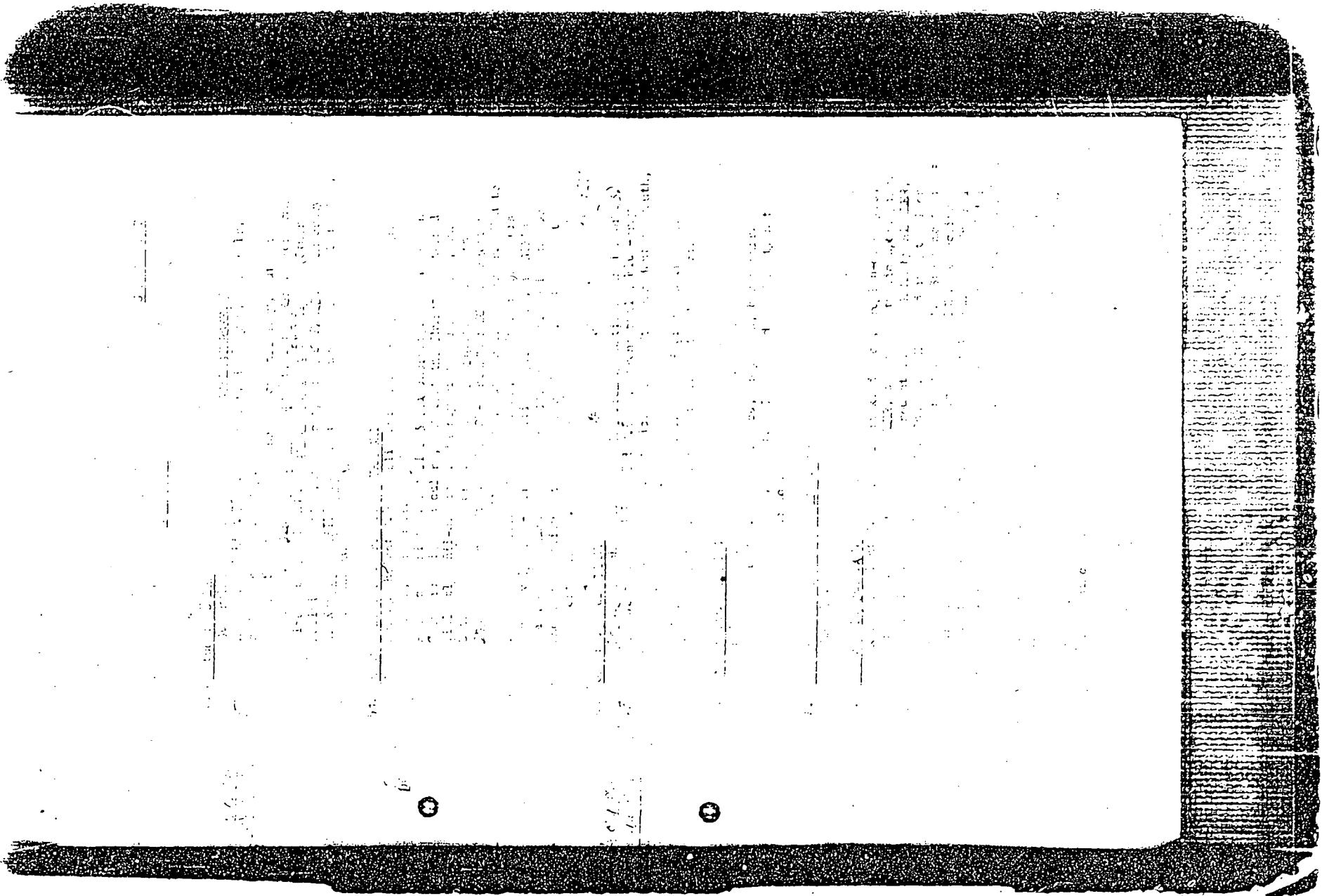
39. (Ostau) KÜLL

Age about 36, height 5 ft, slim build, grey eyes, dark hair.
Cobbler in Ant Office. Previously bricklayer. Stubborn
and obstinate.

40. (Ostau) WIEDE

Active in Ant VII as political organizer till 43.
Age 37, height 5 ft, very slender figure, long face, dark
brown hair.
Cobbler. Public career not known. Went, in 43, to SCHLES. Re-
turned to Ant VII, initiative as writer, was not remained
in the organization of Ant VII. Related to a Left Wing's
organization.

AGE 1-4



56. PAUL
Age 35, height 5 ft 7 in., blue eyes, brown hair,
lives alone in Berlin. Civilian employed. Worked in all sub-depts of VII B.
Son of Nazi member.

57. (Capt) Willi FÖSCH
Age 35, height 5 ft 8 in., slender build, blue eyes, brown hair.
Technician by trade. Former member of SS Leibstandarte Adolf
Hitler. Worked since 35 or 36 in VII B 1 and VII B 2.
Worked also in VII B 3 (REICHS). After return to Germany
in 1945 married a civilian woman from Berlin. Worked in the
REICHS (now in 63) in the Foreign Office, now he works
in Hitler's collection. Is a criminal in the opinion of the Gestapo.
His task was to forward requests and opinions regarding the
reports of VII B 2, and to forward these reports for VII B 2 and
various sub-depts of VII B which are then no longer accessible
to the VII B. Open character, diligent and fair to whom, but
inclined to assist Hitler.

58. ERNST
Age 35, height 5 ft 6 in., strong build, brown hair,
brown eyes. Civilian, lawyer. Lawyer and headman
in his office.

59. (Capt) Bruno PRÖDORF, alias H. B. Körner
Age about 34, height about 5 ft 6 1/2 in., brown hair, blue eyes, brown
hair, pretty.
Lives in Berlin, working at press-firm, friendly
and sympathetic, honest.

60. (Capt) Hans SCHÜTTE
Age 35, height 5 ft 7 in., dark hair, brown face, blue eyes, brown
hair, pretty.
Lives in Berlin, working at press-firm, friendly
and sympathetic, honest.

61. (Capt) Paul REISSNER
Age 35, height 5 ft 6 in., stocky build, round face, blue eyes,
brown hair. Worked since 35 or 36 in VII C 3 (Literature).
Started his work as assistant teacher of History and English.
In autumn 44, was posted on FRITZ BRÜCKER's orders to the
AEG LABOR, DUESSELDORF, to study under H. STER's direction the
organization of Institute for investigating literature and
history in occupied Italy, and to report on them to the NSDAP.
He failed to obtain REISSNER (it was Minister of Culture)
on the basis of biological research. Due to the war
situation, however, REISSNER was employed as an expert in
intelligence. Further movements unknown.
Critic, intelligent, good man, connected Nazi.

62. (Capt) Hans LÄGER
Age 35, height 5 ft 8 in., dark hair, brown face, brown eyes,
brown hair, working for the Gestapo.
Has been assistant in VII C 2. Worked in various
sub-depts of VII B. Worked in the Foreign Office
in 1945. Presently working in the Foreign Office
as an expert in literature. Good man, upright,
but somewhat naive. Connected Nazi.

SECRET

63. (Dr. Rudolf HÖCHTER) ~~1000~~ D-1
Age 40, height 1.76 m., tall, thin, very short-sighted, wears glasses, dark hair.
First in VII C 2, then assistant in VII B 1 (from 1938 till 1940) in the Ministry of Justice; finally worked in catalogue department. Good writer, but pretentious. Not a convinced Nazi, probably. No relation to Stal of Nazis RICHTER (42).

64. (Dr. Hans RÖDOLPH) ~~1000~~ D-1
~~CORRECTION~~ Dr. Hans RÖDOLPH
Age about 40, height 1.76 m., slender build, oval face, blue-grey eyes, dark hair, brown hair.
Civilian research assistant in VII C 1. Since 38 in VII C 2. National Socialist and pro-Nazi until 1938-39, but finally turned completely anti-Nazi. A member of Hitler Youth. Uncertain disposition, at times critical, good writer, but also bad petty. See also page 56 in 79.

65. (Stubo 2. Full RÖTER) ~~1000~~ D-1
Deputy Attaché of VII B 1, 1940.
Age 30, height 1.76 m., slender build, blue-grey eyes, fair hair. Former student of Journalism, friend of SIX's. Went to VI B 1, in his capacity not known.

66. Dr. Dr. Adolf OSSBERG
Historian, worked since 33 in Schriftstumsstelle LEIPZIG, then, 36 to 38 in VI B 1, Centralabteilung I/3, and then went to SORTIE in VI B 1 of History in Secondary School. Family number 17 in LEIPZIG, 1938 joined the army as Oberleutnant. Killed in action near FORTE, 44 (see para 58).

67. (Master Dr. Jurij Kainz) ~~1000~~ D-1
Age 36, height 1.76 m., slender build, long face, grey-blue eyes, brown hair. Lawyer and research assistant in VII B 2. Transferred to VII B 1 in 1940 in Paris. Returns to VII B 2. In Oct 41 detached to the BGB HUNGARIKUM to assist the Hungarian Institute for the Investigation of German War to report to VI B 1. Returned about beginning of 1942 and brought with him three Hungarian experts on Jews. Pöhl never met these three Hungarians and does not know their names. He only heard that they were eventually brought to a village near KETTER where Wenzel (q) was placed in charge of them. Further events of RÖTHKE and the three Hungarians unknown.

68. (Capt) Hans-Mauritz RÖTTER ~~1000~~ D-1
Age about 32, height 1.80 m., tall, thin, oval face, grey eyes, dark hair, blue-grey eyes, fair hair.
Former VII B 2 research assistant, but was transferred to VII B 1 about the beginning of 42. As a result of SIX's in the Academie für Schriftsteller (Fachschule), built up direct, good writer, changing last 1/2 Nazi.

69. (Capt) Dr. Georg RÖTTER ~~1000~~ D-1
Age 30, height 1.76 m., slender build, grey-blue eyes, brown hair, dark hair, blue-grey eyes, fair hair, good writer, good linguist.
Former VII B 2 and VII B 1 (beginning of 42). Now in VII B 1 in Academie für Schriftsteller, certain tasks.

S E C R E T

Educația

70. Briefführer und Redakteur des SCHAFFHAUSEN
Age 56, height 1.70 m., very tall, thin, grey hair, blue eyes, wears glasses, very tall.
Former art. critic in print. Now Kroll is assistant lecturer in cultural history at University of Berlin. Member of KPD.
Lived in Berlin, till last summer, now in Baden-Baden.

71. Student am Kulturbund SCHLESWIG
(Formerly KULTURKOMMISSION)
Age 39, tall man, very tall, very thin, blue eyes, wears glasses, very tall.
Former art. critic in print. Now Kroll is assistant lecturer in cultural history at University of Berlin. Member of KPD.
Lived in Berlin, till last summer, now in Baden-Baden.

72. SCHLESWIG
Age 46, light brown, short hair, 1.70 m., thin.
Civilian lawyer, teacher, now in Baden-Baden Office.

73. BS-kan SCHLESWIG
Age 46, light 1.63 m., short brown hair, blue eyes, dark hair.
Orderly and cleaner for municipal office.

74. Geheimer KKL SCHLESWIG
Is charged of Press Section in Information Centr. in the Kulturbund politische Abteilung, organ of the (Kulturbund SCHLESWIG).
Age about 5, with cut 1.60 m., stocky build, blue eyes,
grey hair, blue glasses, wears dark hair.
"Dirigent" of the Kulturbund in Baden-Baden (VII B 2). "Dirigent" under SIS. Continually disappears without report, or VII B 2
on the Jewish question and round questions between Art VII and
the Foreign Office, too small. For work practical to see page
53, and number 100 2 and 3.

75. Kulturbund SCHLESWIG
Age 36, height 1.60 m., slender build, blue eyes, blue hair, brown hair.
Employee in Kulturbund, reading and classifying books. Had
studied Classics and history, but not graduated. Steady character,
good worker but slow. Socialism is fair but not fanatic,
rather idealistic, critical, anti-capitalist.

76. Caterin SCHLESWIG
Member of KULTURKOMMISSION (See Form 58).
Age 18, height 1.62 m., film star, tall build, dark eyes, wears
bifocaled glasses, blue hair, tall hairdo.
Worked in World War I, then married, 100% Nazi, still all
the time for Caterin SCHLESWIG (qv.).

77. Caterin Gregor SCHLESWIG-BG REINHOLD
Age about 65, height about 1.60 m., very tall, grey-blue eyes,
grey hair, anaesthetized prints on face, very pale, lipstained
of cushion design. Presently working as a university lecturer
in literature and the arts in the University of Berlin.
Continuation of the academic year (VII C 2) in 1935/36, then worked
in Kulturbundschule I/V2, until 1936. Since 1936 at beginning
of 1937, 100% Nazi, violently anti-Semitic and anti-Semitic.
Very nervous, but very good-looking, tall, thin.
Years of cold war with her husband, but they're making
the best of it. She has a son, 10 years old, brought back to
Germany from America, and she is trying to get him
an American passport.

SECRET

APPENDIX 3
(Sheet 11)

78. (Briagaff Prof. Dr. Paul, Arr 3 May, 1942)
Age 37, height 5'7 1/2, tall, athletic build, full round face, blue-gray eyes, dark brown hair, very soft light brown hair, ears stick out.

Came from Berlin to Königsberg, had to earn his living in order to be admitted to the joint course in political science at HUMBOLDT University, where he was a pupil of Prof Dr KRISTECK. Graduate in 35 as Dipl. phil., with a thesis of mediocre scholarship entitled, "The 'classical' struggle is reflected in the daily Press." Took part in some of Students' movement, no close friendship with the then Reichsminister of War Dr Gustav Adolf SCHERFF, through whom, probably, he got his contact with HEDDRICH. Shortly after leaving the university, he entered the SS Hauptamt and at first was placed in charge of cultural work. In late autumn 35 he took over the "Infiltration" of the SD and up until 1938. At beginning of 37 he became Zentralabteilung II of 2, I/3 (Literature and Press). In the course of 37 he was also given the Zentralabteilung II/1 (Information Service on political opponents) and II/2 ("Kulturrat-Landesgebiete"). In 1939, upon recognition of the war, he transfered Zentralabteilung II/2 over to GERMANY, he had no such confidence in SIX. On the whole SIX remained on the same side with OFFICERS and their relations only improved slightly after SIX had left the SS. In P.L.'s opinion SCHENCK could never be won over for the SS, is different of II/2, who SIX's representative appointed Zentralabteilung II (later VII) late in 35 or early in 36, and henceover Zentralabteilung II/1 partly to VII IV (West), partly to VII VI (SD Ausland). Since 36 Lecturer Magister in Journalism at the KÖNIGSBERG University, which post he held until 38. He submitted projects for founding a magazine for the study of foreign countries at the Hochschule für Politik (BERLIN University) and an "Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut". It presented that an agreement was reached but with SIX and as a director for education, Dr KITTE, because later in 39 SIX - founded "Akademie of extraordinary of Foreign studies" no longer after the Professor ordinarius and President of the newly founded "Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut". Prof DR. LUDWIG REINHOLD received a men SS training and was promoted Captain of the SS. At the end of 43 REINHOLD called him to the Foreign Office and appointed as Gruppenführer I Klasse and head of the Kulturratsspitze Abteilung. After SIX's departure from VII he lost interest in its further activities and development. F. has very rarely seen him since.

SIX is a practical Nazi and is not the type that can be converted. He may become aware of his mistakes but he could never admit them. In F.'s opinion he is not of class to accompany their inferiority-complex by a self-assured and boastful dark humor. A tyrant over his staff whenever possible, though he was tried to protect those who enjoyed his special confidence and was not ungracious. He is a jester full of fresh, if unpractical, ideas. At the beginning he had little respect for scholarly research, though he was still for the Intell.stab for KÖNIGSBERG's fitting. After his coming out of Professor, he never, however, used the appellation of "Professor". In connection to the state examination of pupils, at the university next to the court, he, however, never did any fitting, to the university examination, went twice, and in his older years he found such a high enough level of fits, it never did not to examine. He arrived, and wrote, e. l. 1938 p. 1-15, e. - 36, 47 - 50.

Mr. [unclear] 7/2/22
R.C. (2) SPENCER, ^{gray back of the building frame to}
Pathology ^{gate in of the B.T.H. was break off}
laboratory ^{at 2 (Gatale Parkay) 7/3 in 1936.}

S E C R E T

APPENDIX 3
(Sheet 13)

87. Frl. TURBECK

Age 35, height about 1.76 m., slim figure, oval face, blue eyes, brown hair, unattractive. Cataloguer of Jewish literature in VII B 1 (Library). Probably not a party member. Politically indifferent.

88. Frl. Ursula WETTIN

Age 30, height about 1.60 m., thin-set, oval face, blue eyes, brown hair. Shorthand typist in VII B 1. Diligent, good character, probably not a Party member.

89. Rottfu Vogl

Age 36, height 1.68 m., stout figure, oval face, greyish-blue eyes, fair hair. Office manager, driver and chauffeur.

90. Ostuf Alfred LEXEM

Age 35, height 1.76 m., slender build, greyish-blue eyes, brown hair. Formerly a commercial clerk. Joined the SD Hauptamt about mid-33. Employed in the Metzgerkraft sub-dept long before it became VII C 3, but subsequently worked in several other depts., 1935 in the 2nd Office on pay matters. Detached to SDG P.A. in spring 44, to assist STEIBER (G.V.) in the latter's investigations on French masonry, but was, upon the allied Invasion, detailed for general SD duties. After STEIBER's death he was ordered to take charge of COSTON (see para 57). It was his crucial task to supervise COSTON and his entourage and to prevent any unrelated literary activity on their part. Old Party member, taciturn and boastful, very forgetful owing to a head injury received in political brawling before 33.

91. Ostuf Philip ALLEN

Age 32, height 1.68 m., slender build, oval face, grey eyes, brown hair. Technical assistant in VII B 2 (Jewelry). Professional typesetter. Diligent but of limited ability, frank. Not an old Party member or a fanatical Nazi.